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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/625,938	07/24/2003	Sergey L. Dickey	2171-030	9898
22208 75	11/18/2004		EXAMINER	
ROBERTS ABOKHAIR & MARDULA			DAO, MINH D	
SUITE 1000 11800 SUNRIS	E VALLEY DRIVE		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
RESTON, VA 20191			2682	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/625,938	DICKEY, SERGEY L.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	MINH D DAO	2682			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	i6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONED	rely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	_ •				
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☑ This	This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims	•				
 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-22</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	г.				
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correcting 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents * See the attached detailed Office action for a list 	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been receive I (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)	A □ 1:	(DTO 442)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date.					
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)	5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	atent Application (PTO-152)			
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	∪, □ ∪ulei				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 1. Claims 1-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Somoza et al. (US 6,336,035) in view of Uhlik (US 6,760,599) and further in view of Markus (US 5,561,841).

Regarding claim 1, Somoza teaches a method for identifying signal sources in a multisource signal area comprising: detecting a plurality of signals from a plurality of base station towers in a coverage area; measuring plurality of signals from a plurality of locations in the coverage area; determining geographic coordinates of the plurality of locations; wherein the plurality of signals comprises a base station tower identifier that corresponds to a base station tower from which a particular signal originates; wherein measuring the plurality of signals from the plurality of locations of a given base station tower from a given location; and producing a geographical data base of signal components from the plurality of base station towers that is clear of co-channel interference and adjacent-channel interference (see col. 8, lines 37-57; col. 8, lines 58-

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67; col. 9, lines 1-12). However, Somoza does not disclose measuring a relative signal delay that corresponds to a relative distance of a given base station tower from a given location. Uhlik, in an analogous art, teaches this limitation (see col. 12, lines 16-35; Table 4; col. 13, lines 34-48; col. 14, lines 16-34). Since the two cited references deal with measuring and collecting cell information and performance, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Uhlik to Somoza such that a relative distance of a given base station tower from a given location is measured by a relative signal delay, in order to have a simple and low cost way of determining the location of a mobile station.

Still regarding claim 1, the combination of the teachings of Somoza and Uhlik teaches timing relationship in terms of distance (see col. 13, lines 34-48 of Uhlik) but does not discloses creating timing relationships for the base station tower in the coverage area by creating at least one histogram of the relative signal delay. Markus, in an analogous art, teaches creating histogram that represents parameters which contribute to the network performance. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to provide the teaching of Markus to Uhlik and Somoza such that a histogram of the relative signal delay is created in order to be able to visually review the statistics of the network performance.

Regarding claims 2, 3 and 4, the combination of the teachings of Somoza, Uhlik, and Markus also teaches measuring of plurality of signals is accomplished in a multiple frame window (see col. 9, lines 59 and TABLE 3 of Uhlik).

34-48, and Table 4 of Uhlik).

Regarding claim 5, the combination of the teachings of Somoza, Uhlik, and Markus also teaches producing a reading of an absolute level of correlated power and relative time of arrival for each signal in the plurality of signals (see col. 12, lines 16-35; col. 13, lines

Regarding claim 6, the combination of the teachings of Somoza, Uhlik, and Markus teaches determining geographic coordinates for the plurality of locations comprises using a GPS system (see col. 11, lines 31-46 of Uhlik).

Regarding claim 7, the combination of the teachings of Somoza, Uhlik, and Markus teaches that base station towers are synchronized by a common core network (see col. 8, lines 58-67; col. 9, lines 1-12 of Somoza).

Regarding claim 8, the combination of the teachings of Somoza, Uhlik, and Markus teaches that base station towers have no appreciable drift relative to each other (see col. 8, lines 58-67; col. 9, lines 1-12 of Somoza).

Regarding claim 9, the combination of the teachings of Somoza, Uhlik, and Markus teaches measuring the plurality of signals from a plurality of locations comprises driving to the plurality of locations (see col. 8, lines 37-57 of Somoza).

Regarding claim 10, the combination of the teachings of Somoza, Uhlik, and Markus teaches that measuring plurality of signals without interrupting plurality of signals (see col. 8, lines 37-57 of Somoza).

Regarding claim 11, the claim has the same limitations as that of claim 1 and therefore is interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding claim 12, the combination of the teachings of Somoza, Uhlik, and Markus teaches single base station tower of the plurality of base station towers is used as a reference for the relative signal delay. (Reference Uhlik, see col. 12, lines 16-35; Table 4; col. 13, lines 34-48; col. 14, lines 16-34).

Regarding claim 13, the combination of the teachings of Somoza, Uhlik, and Markus teaches the method for identifying signal source as in claim 10, further comprising using the geographical data to analyze a signal in the coverage area to identify signal components (see col. 8, lines 37-57; col. 8, lines 58-67; col. 9, lines 1-12; also see entire reference of Somoza).

Regarding claim 14, the combination of the teachings of Somoza, Uhlik, and Markus teaches the method for identifying signal source as in claim 12, further comprising using the analysis is used to calculate at least one of frequency planning, co-channel interference, adjacent-channel interference, mapping of the signal and optimization of

the signal (see col. 8, lines 37-57; col. 8, lines 58-67; col. 9, lines 1-12; see col. 16,

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lines 8-14 of Uhlik and also see entire reference of Somoza).

Regarding claim 15, the claim has the same limitations as that of claim 1 and therefore

is interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding claim 16, the claim has the same limitations as that of claim 10 and therefore

is interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of claim 10.

Regarding claims 17, 18 and 19, the claims have the same limitations as that of claims

2, 3 and 4 and therefore is interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the

rejection of claims 2, 3, and 4.

Regarding claims 20 and 21 the claims have the same limitations as that of claim 1 and

therefore is interpreted and rejected for the same reason set forth in the rejection of

claim 1.

Regarding claim 22, the combination of the teachings of Somoza, Uhlik, and Markus

teaches method of claim 20, further comprising querying the database for each of the

time delays and identifying pairs of interfering base tower stations among the plurality of

base tower stations (see col. 8, lines 37-57; col. 8, lines 58-67; col. 9, lines 1-12; also

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see entire reference of Somoza; reference Uhlik, see col. 12, lines 16-35; Table 4; col.

13, lines 34-48; col. 14, lines 16-34).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to MINH D DAO whose telephone number is 703-305-

5589. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, VIVIAN C CHIN can be reached on 703-308-6739. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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Minh Dao Art Unit 2682

November 15, 2004 PMP

YIVIAN CHIN

SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

11/15/04

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